

Production Considerations For 2007



Controllable Factors Influencing “Bottom Line” Profit

- Fertility
- Tillage
- Weed Control
- Variety Selections
- Seed Treatments
- Row Spacing
- Plant Populations
- Planting Date
- Insect Control
- Disease Control
- Irrigation
- Harvest Aids

*All of these practices cost money
however in the long run it will cost you
more money if you don't pay attention
to them or integrate them into your
farming operation.....*

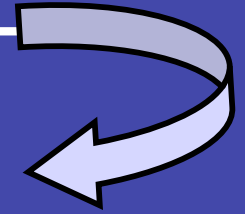
Soil pH

Expected Yield Reductions Due to Soil Acidity

Soil pH	Yield Reduction Expected as a Percent ¹	
	Upland	Alluvial
4.6 – 5.0	30 – 50	15 – 20
5.1 – 5.4	20 – 30	10 – 15
5.5 – 5.7	10 – 20	5 – 10
5.8 – 6.0	0	0

¹Reduction in yield relative to yield at an optimum pH level of approximately 6.0 to 6.5. Expressed as a percentage of potential yield

Variety Selection



**Too many variables in farming
cannot be controlled
This one can be so why not
control it?**

Accessing variety data on-line:

www.lsuagcenter.com

www.msucares.com

www.uaex.edu

Untreated

Treated

Seed Treatments



Seed Treatments



From 2003 to 2006, Soybean IST performance trials including AR, LA, MS and TN with Gaucho and Cruiser

Data provided by Dr. Roger Leonard, LSU AgCenter

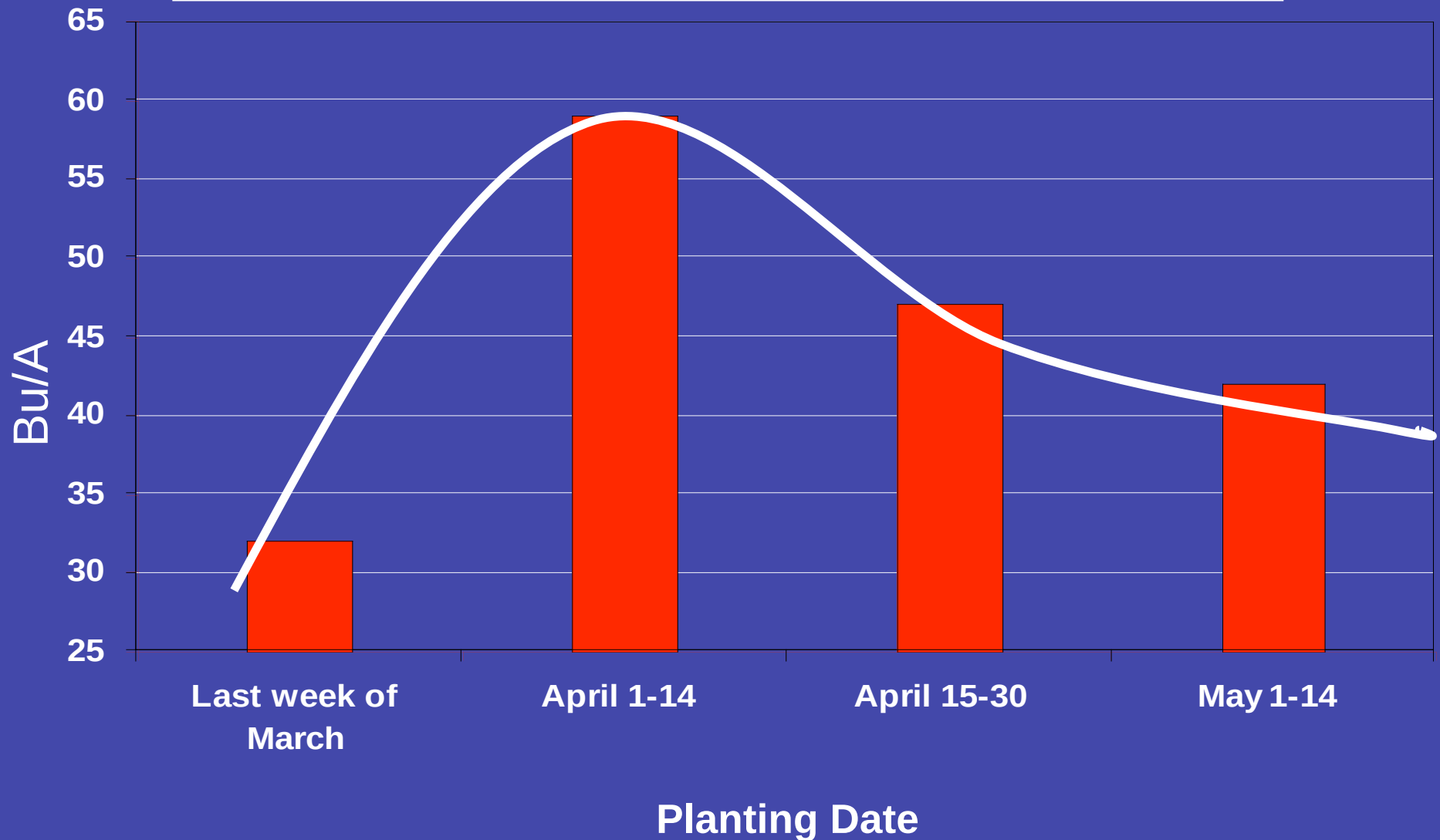
Treatment	# of Trials	Bu/Return	\$ Return
Cruiser (1.28 oz)	43	3.8	?
Gaucho (2.0 oz)	25	2.6	?

Planting Date

? ? ?



2004-06 MG IV Core Planting Date Analysis – Statewide (30 Tests) LA



Row Spacing

It is widely documented that decreasing row spacing at early and later dates will increase soybean yields

Reason being is narrow rows will produce greater yields because of enhanced light interception and reduced competition from other plants

Many different types of row spacings are emerging in the southern US but the “new majority” is 30” or less



Plant Population

- AR – Yields maxed at 101 to 140K
- LA – Yields maxed at 101 to 120K
- MS – Yields maxed at 101 to 120K



Data from 2000 to 2004 soybean verification analyses from AR, LA and MS

Late Season Management

It is well documented that in the deep south, strobilurin fungicides when applied at R3 generally return 3 to 8 Bu/A

Based on an average cost of application of \$18 you will get a return on your investment



Irrigation

- Irrigation pays when it is done right



Recommendations For Timing of Harvest Aid Application in Soybean



Collect pods from the top third of plants at random across the field. Open pods and look for separation of beans from the white membrane inside the pod. If this is observed for all pods collected then seed are at physiological maturity and have reached their maximum dry weight. It is safe then to remove leaves without affecting seed weight.



Information provided by Dr. Jim Griffin, LSU AgCenter

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